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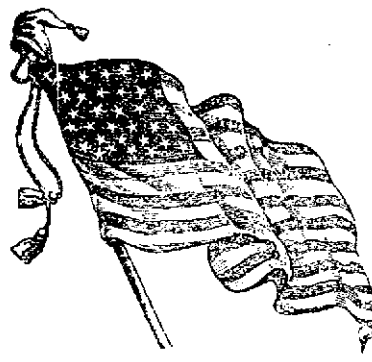












Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

#### Lake Defences.

The extensive fortifications recommended by the select committee in congress, to be erected at Mackinaw, together with a military railroad connecting Lake Superior with Lake Michigan, and a ship canal from Chicago to the Illinois river, looks as if a little business might be transacted with England before long. The best thing that can be done in the shape of the military railroad is to connect it with the Chicago and Northwestern. Wisconsin would then take care of Lake Superior, summer and winter. But if located away up northeast on the peninsula, there would be no connection with the rest of the world in the winter, and until late in the spring.

#### The Coming War Tax.

An annual tax of \$273,000,000 is proposed, \$200,000,000 of which shall be for paying interest of loans and for a sinking fund, and the rest for the common expenses of government. The war expenditures are variously estimated at from one to two millions per day. The following is the proposed table for raising the sum of \$273,000,000:

1. A war tariff.....	\$65,000,000
2. A land tax.....	40,000,000
3. A tax on incomes.....	55,000,000
4. A tax on domestic manufactures.....	30,000,000
5. Duties on stamps.....	15,000,000
6. A tax on slaughter animals.....	17,000,000
7. A tobacco tax.....	16,000,000
8. A tax on domestic spirits.....	9,500,000
9. A tax on domestic beer.....	2,500,000
10. A luxury tax.....	10,000,000
11. A newspaper, periodical tax.....	2,500,000
12. A railroad tax.....	7,500,000
13. A tax on salaries.....	2,500,000

#### The Loyal Indians.

The announcement that Gen. Hunter is to command the expedition southward from Kansas, is distasteful to the loyal Indians who have suffered so much from the secessionists. They prefer Gen. Lane. The Chief Opotheyoholo makes the following protest:

TO OUR GREAT FATHER, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:  
We are told by our friends that there is some doubt as to whether the Great War Chief, Gen. Lane, will command the expedition to our country. Our object in having this letter sent to you, is to say that Gen. Lane be placed in command of that expedition, as we believe no other warrior can place us in possession of our country again so effectually as he can.

Our people have heard of General Lane many seasons ago. They have now, with but a handful of warriors. He beat back the enemy when they were as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and restored peace and quiet to Kansas.

Our people have been told that he would come with an army to restore them to their homes, and to avenge the great wrongs they have suffered. It has made their hearts glad to hear it; they have suffered much, they have been driven from their homes in the dead of winter, when the earth was clothed in white; many of them have frozen to death, all of them have lost all they possessed.

There are now 6,000 women and children in Southern Kansas without tents, but scantily clothed, and exposed to all the horrors of a severe winter.

Our agents have done and are now doing all they can to relieve us, but we have comfortable homes in our own country and we wish to be restored to them.

Gen. Lane is our friend. His heart is big for the Indian. He will do more for us than any one else.

The hearts of our people will be sad if he does not come. They will follow him wherever he may lead. They will sweep the rebels before them like a terrible fire over the dry prairie.

We beg our Great Father and our Great War Chief, Gen. McClellan, that they will listen to the prayers of their children.

[Signed] OPOTHEYOHOL, X  
Mark,  
Head Chief of Creek Nation.  
ALUKTUSTENUKE, X  
Mark,  
Head Chief of the Seminole Nation.  
G. A. CUTLER,  
U. S. Agent for the Creek Indians.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The senate collapsed on Saturday morning—only thirteen members answering to their names; two short of a quorum. It adjourned nominally until this morning, but of course nothing will be done until to-morrow. As an excuse for this delinquency, the senators allege that the Assembly gives them nothing to do.

PRINTER'S SUPPER.—The printers of the 2d regiment celebrated Franklin's birthday by a supper, toasts, and other proceedings in camp on the Potomac. Twenty-five "practicals" were present, and addresses were made by Major Allen, Capt. McKee, Capt. La Plieche, Lieut. Wood, Sergeant Barry and Lieut. Col. Fairchild. Letters were read from Brig. Gen. King and Chas. D. Robinson, editor of the Green Bay Advocate and a member of General King's staff.

Mrs. Lippincott (better known as "Grace Greenwood") is delivering lectures at Toronto.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

From the Thirteenth.

WESTON, Mo., Jan. 22, 1862.

Editors GAZETTE.—We were awakened this morning by the reveille for the first time, and after breakfast sallied forth to see what was up. Found the 13th forming in the principal street of the town preparatory to marching down to Leavenworth, at which place the command was ordered to report. I remained to go forward with the baggage, as usual, and in the meantime will see if I can pick up some items. Weston is situated on the Missouri river, in Platte county, 28 miles by the usually travelled road, but 35 miles by rail, below St. Joseph. It is the principal town, or city, rather, in the county, which is said to be the wealthiest in the state, with the exception of the county of St. Louis. It has, or rather, had a population of 3,500 souls, and was a lively, thriving, business place; but, alas, the foul fiend of secession blew upon it his maddening sirocco breath, and with some thousands of other towns throughout the states, it withered, is languishing, and if the cause is not soon removed, will die. This is the great hemp growing region, for which the soil is better adapted, it is said, than that of any other district in the United States. Forty dollars is the net profit, I am told, upon an acre of hemp with a good crop. It is what is called a hard crop to raise, that is, it takes a "heap" of hard work to grow it and prepare it for market.

#### LEAVENWORTH.

About 12 o'clock our baggage loaded, we took up our line of march for this place, and such a train! I would that I could so describe it as to convey to your mind a true picture of the scene. These are government teams, six or eight mules to each wagon, guided with one line by a Jehu astride the rear wheel animal. These teams are a peculiar class, made up of half civilized Mexicans, trappers and half-breeds, born on the frontier, and always keeping in advance of civilization. They are as little removed from the animals they drive, in point of intelligence and refinement, as it is possible to conceive. The unearthly noise made by the mules, and the no less discordant and semi-infernal yells of the drivers, the apparently inextricable mixing up of wagons, donkeys, drivers and things generally; mules in every position, some down, with their heads where their tails should be, the leaders coming back instead of going ahead, some winding themselves around trees, and a spontaneous and energetic kicking all round, formed a scene that nothing less than "our special agent" can truly delineate. I give it up in despair and go on with my letter. The last wagon of our train reached this place about 3 o'clock, P. M., and as our regiment is to be quartered here for the time being, the head quarters were fixed at the Market House, where we unloaded. The different companies are quartered in different places about the city—the precise locality you will find described in our regimental paper, a copy of which I send you.

This place has grown very perceptibly since my visit to it six years ago. From a village of 1,600 inhabitants it has now got to be a city of 10,000. Business is exceedingly lively at present, the town is full of troops, and money plenty. The people here think there was a good deal of hubbub about the famine in 1860. Perhaps there was.

You will see by the report of the hospital steward that our boys stood the march well. They had some fun on the road of course. Between Quincy and Palmyra they captured two contrabands, put knapsacks on the backs and marched them to the lieutenant colonel. One of them was well pleased with the notion of going along with us, but the other hung his lip pretty bad. The boys put them through the tactics a while, when Col. Chapman, who had learned that they belonged to a widow lady ordered their release, whereupon they "skedaddled" right willingly.

Between St. Jo and Weston, the train was detained some time to take in water, the boys saw some men chopping and paid them a visit, when asked if they were Union men they shook their heads, and when told to hurrah for the Union, declined; upon which the boys got their rifles, when they hurrahed for the Union right lustily. There are a great many contrabands in this state, and I am told that they are faithful and industrious; the notion that a negro won't work unless he is compelled to do so by the lash, is wholly false.

A disgraceful thing occurred on our arrival here. As an officer was escorting a woman to prison, some of the 13th boys went in for a rescue. The colonel ordered them to their quarters, which I believe all obeyed but one man, a member of company B, Capt. Stevens, who refused, and used some very unbecoming language. He also attempted to throw a stone at the colonel, but was prevented from doing so and secured by the orderly. It created quite an excitement for a few minutes, but happily the colonel kept his temper, and on the arrest of the offender it subsided. Whisky was the cause. Another case of whiskymania occurred since we came here. One of Col. Jennison's officers whilst on a spree, riding like mad through the city, was thrown from his horse, and severely, if not fatally injured. "O, whisky! if thou hadst no name, I'd call thee devil." It is the devil, and is playing the deuce with our army. It has destroyed more of our men than the enemy, and will double the cost of the war. I could write a string of obprobriations against it as long as your arm, and as strong as words could make it, and then not do the subject justice; but it would be of no avail. The foul fiend would only laugh, and his miserable victims be none the less numerous. What we have been sent down here for has not yet been satisfactorily settled, and probably cannot be until Jim Lane arrives. He is expected very soon and is looked for with a good deal of anxiety. The people here have every confidence in him and would be glad to see him in McClellan's place, in whom they have no confidence. Gen. Hunter also stands well and deservedly so, though his course towards

Fremont was not just the thing, in my estimation.

Opotheyoholo has been in the city but I did not get a sight at him. He has been driven into Kansas with his band of Union Indians, who are in a destitute condition, some having already died of starvation. Food and reinforcements are to be sent him, which it is hoped, will enable him to drive the secess from his country.

The weather is very warm and beautiful. Snow disappearing very fast.

Yours, &c., VOX.

LEAVENWORTH, Ka., Jan. 27, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Did you ever take up pen under the investigation of the "devil" for more "copy" with not the most remote idea of what to write? Of course you have; even thus it is with my servant at this time, only more so. There is absolutely nothing to write about. The "reliable gentleman" has failed to connect; Madam Kammor is dumb; the latest news is old, cold, and stale; there is not an event, nor an incident to predicate a letter upon. What shall I do? For, am I not your regular correspondent? Am I not pledged to be punctual? Am I not bound, even as is the editor-in-chief, to write, whether I have subject matter to write about or not? Of course I am; and submitting to the dire necessity, for want of facts will give you fancy. Instead of stern, stirring and thrilling realities, shall put you off with insubstantial notions, the stuff that dreams are made of. If I were given, however, to the immortal practice of butting, I'd go you a "saw-buck," or X's, green buck, that this scrawl will go into the stove instead of the columns of the Gazette; and as it is, virtuous as I am, if you will lend me the money, I'll go you a V on it any how. But to my task.

First then, what is congress, what is the war department, what are our commanding generals about? "In the name of all the gods," I ask it. Standing as I do, almost at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and viewing the vast field of operations, from this to the head waters of the Potomac, nothing is seen but inaction, imbecility, and waste. If coming events cast their shadows before them; if the past is but the looking glass in which we see the future; then is the prospect most gloomy, the future made visible, hope crystallized into despair and the question of the result answered with most terrific distinctness. The nearer one approaches the seat of war, the less hopeful he becomes. The lack of pure patriotism, the jealousies, and the intriguing for preferment and promotions on the part of our officers, from highest to lowest, and the consequent immobility and demoralization of our armies is truly appalling. Vast amounts of precious treasure, precious blood, and still more precious time, is being wasted, seemingly, for naught. The expenditure of one million of money seems to only make the expenditure of another more necessary, and the addition of a dozen regiments only makes the demand for another dozen the more imperative, the reason of which is most obvious. We give the enemy money; Bonaparte said the Austrians did not know the value of minutes; we don't seem to know the value of minutes.

Half our present force, moved forward with celerity and skill, on the first day of October last, would have been more effective than double its numbers, even if we move now; and if we remain inactive, as present signs indicate, until the ground settles and the roads become good in the spring, it will require a still further increase, and render the contest still more doubtful. "My people will not see; they do not understand," is as true now, if applied to the managers of this war, as when it was first penned. They appear to be "obnubilated" by some strange hallucination," as Sir Pierce Shafton hath it. Instead of exhibitions of large and disinterested patriotism, like Washington, they manifest nothing but meanness and peculation. Instead of striking hard, telling, vigorous blows, square from the shoulder, with a determination to put down the rebellion in the shortest time and at the least expense, they are dithering away their time in all manner of circuitous proceedings; standing upon etiquette of priority and seigniority, and adopting usually the inferiority, they seem to think the war hath no other object but their own promotion. Their energies are bound with red tape, and their patriotism bounded by their own aggrandizement. They seem to take no thought of the enormous and crushing burden being laid upon the people, nor of the almost infinite amount of suffering consequent upon the war.

How many brave sons have been laid upon the altar of patriotism by tender and loving mothers! How many heroic hearts have agonized, as fathers, sons, husbands, brothers and lovers have gallantly marshalled themselves under the dear old flag of our country, and marched boldly forth through dangers and to death in defence of the Union. "It is a sin, and a shame, and a damnation," to have the patriotism of these noble souls made mere merchandise of. To have the glorious cause for which such sacrifices are daily offered up, endangered by the whines and caprices of miscreants who use them as instruments for their avarice and ambition. May God's hottest wrath smite them. May Heaven's eternal vengeance follow and overwhelm them! Selah! But hold! I am getting in too dead earnest. My fancy is assuming too much the form of fact. My "airy notions" are too likely to have a "local habitation and a name" in history. So I forbear.

Yours, &c., VOX.

P. S.—General Lane has arrived in town and speaks to-night to the citizens. I shall go and hear him, and if anything can be picked up there or elsewhere that can be worked into a letter, will write you again to-morrow. Hope I shall be in better humor. Feel very wolfish about the head and shoulders to-day.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS, January 26, 1862.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I had intended before our regiment left Janesville, to return thanks on behalf of my company to certain ladies for kindnesses done us.

In the pressure of business attendant upon

our preparations for departure, the matter was lost sight of, which must be my apology for rendering acknowledgements at so late a date.

Mrs. M. J. Stevens and Mrs. E. Valentine presented seventy or eighty neatly bound books of a very beautiful pattern, elegantly wrought, and of invaluable utility. Soldiers have the poorest clothes and are required to make them do the most service of any class of persons. So that a Sunday morning inspection does not occur when the uniforms had not to be overhauled the night before, and a stitch taken here or there. These little presents have already been a greater good to us than, perhaps, the kind donors anticipated they would be.

To them as well as to their fair coadjutors in their labor of love and pure patriotism, we would render this expression of our most sincere gratitude.

To Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Burgess we are indebted for about twenty pairs of home-made woolen socks and a number of needle books. The socks especially were valuable at the particular time when presented, owing to the severity of the weather, and undoubtedly prevented some cases of sickness, as they were given, or directed, to those most in need. To the ladies mentioned, and generally, to all those friends who in the fullness of their hearts have remembered the soldier, we return our heart felt thanks.

ED. E. WOODMAN,  
Capt. Co. B, 13th Wis.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

#### Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.  
SENATE.—Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, from the committee on Pensions, reported a bill appropriating the secretary of the Interior to strike from the pension rolls all names of persons who take up arms against the United States, or aid the rebels. The bill was passed.

The joint resolution in relation to the industrial exhibition at London, was taken up. The resolution appropriates \$35,000 for expenses of carrying out the former resolution.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, explained and advocated the resolution.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, opposed the resolution.

The resolution was rejected. Yeas 17, nays 22.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, introduced a bill to secure the completion of the south-west branch of the Pacific railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. Bright was taken up. Mr. Fessenden made a report from the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was concurred in. So the bill was passed.

Bright's case was continued.

Mr. Bright replied to Mr. Wilmont and others. He said there never had been a proposition of peace for seventeen years he had not voted for; and there never had been any political issue he had not voted against.

HOUSE.—It was resolved that the secretary of war inform the house of the number of regimental bands employed in the service, and if their services can be dispensed with.

The committee on commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

The treasury note bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Sargeant, of California, spoke in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad and telegraph.

Adjourned till Monday.

CAIRO, Jan. 31.  
Capt. Constable, commander of the mortar boats, returned from Pittsburgh this morning. He reported that the mortar boats with mortar-beds and ammunition, were shipped before he left, via Chicago. The shells arrived this morning.

There is a "big scare" among the secessionists here, occasioned by a report that General Halleck had telegraphed to the secretary of war, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome secess of this city, and the reply was "five thousand, if necessary."

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.  
There is a better demand for the 7-10 treasury notes, and at 2 per cent. discount there are numerous buyers. It is supposed that Mr. Chase has concluded to issue no more to contractors at present. The quotations at the broker's board is 97-95, but no distinction is made between endorsed and clear notes.

#### To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

#### MORNING DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.

Tribune's special states that letters continue to be received from eminent bankers favoring the legal tender bill.

There is reason to believe that Gen. Butler was assured, before he left Washington, that he should have a major general's commission as well as the title. He will lead several brigades at a point on the southern coast not yet occupied by Union soldiers, the capture of which will be more important than any yet made. Sec'y Stanton insisted that Butler should have what he wanted, although Gen. McClellan disapproved.

Fort Pulaski is now thoroughly invested. Gen. Sherman daily has reports of all that is done there, and will take the place when he chooses to attack.

Times dispatch.—A movement is making here by members of congress from the west and north-west, headed by Frank Blair and Mr. Arnold, to have Gen. Sigel made a major general. It will probably be successful.

Herald's dispatch.—The select committee on the defenses and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers are prepared to make a report. They will recommend the erection of such fortifications at Mackinac as will make it the Gibraltar, as it is really the key of our western frontier. Their report will provide also for the establishment of a naval depot and national armory upon Lake Michigan, probably at or near Chicago, and that preparations be immediately made for the construction of the necessary naval and military arm of the whole of the American vessels engaged in the commerce of the northern lakes. It is estimated that there are in this trade 1,200 American vessels to 300 British, and 15,000 American sailors to 3,000 British. It is represented by the committee that the majority of the population of the loyal states is west of the Alleghany mountains, that the line of lake coast exceeds the whole length of our Atlantic coast, and that our

commerce on the lakes is greater than our whole foreign trade. To complete the defenses and render communication with all parts of the north-west secure from interruption by a foreign foe, it will also be necessary that a military railroad shall be immediately constructed from the mouth of the Menominee or Point aux Barques on Lake Michigan to Marquette on Lake Superior, and that a ship canal shall be built from Chicago to the Mississippi river. It is said that these recommendations have the approval of Gen. McClellan. The report will probably be made on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.  
It is known that a number of southern secessionists are in Canada, whose business it is to collect money from sympathizing friends to forward and receive dispatches from Europe, and place them in such secret councils that they may reach their ultimate destination. It is not likely that such proceedings will be much longer continued.

Lieut. Col. Sir P. Windham, late commanding 2d brigade in the Italian army, has been appointed colonel of the Michigan regiment of lancers.

#### AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MADISON, Feb. 3.  
At an early hour this morning the house of J. M. Courtney, Esq., situated about four miles from this place, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be accidental. Mr. Courtney and family succeeded in escaping from the house, but were unable to save anything. Included in the loss was a large amount of Missouri bonds.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.  
A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but it brought back no passengers or papers. The crew of rebel boat reported that heavy firing had been heard at Norfolk during the past two days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.  
So vast an army has been marshaled in this district that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who die in our hospitals. This matter is under consideration, and will receive the immediate attention of congress.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.  
Special to Tribune from Cairo.—The Memphis Appeal, writing from Columbia, Texas, January 26th, says: A barque and schooner, belonging to the federals, came near our coast, when they were fired on by our forts; both vessels returned the fire. We fired 10 guns, they 22, mostly shells, and then retired, seemingly disabled or satisfied they could not win.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.  
Lieut. Waterman, U. S. A., stopping at the Oliver House in this city, shot himself, February 1st. Supposed to be mortally wounded.

TIRTON, Mo., Feb. 2.  
The division under Gen. Davis has been much retarded by bad roads and swollen streams. Wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep. The Big Gravier, a stream ordinarily unimportant, was swollen beyond its banks, and occupied two days in crossing. A sharp frost having set in on Tuesday night, the roads now support trains, and if unimpeded by further obstructions, the column will advance rapidly.

Gen. Prentiss with his command is advancing on Lebanon, to combine with the forces under Gen. Davis.

Price, though so formidably menaced, shows no signs of falling back, and from present appearance seems determined to give battle. Should he retain his position, within two weeks Springfield will be the theatre of another bloody contest, such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of the war in Missouri.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.  
Capt. H. M. Fagg, of Nashville, a member of Zolliecoffer's staff, who was wounded near Somerset, is dead. Major Cliff, surgeon of Zolliecoffer's brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here, and will be sent to Bowling Green on Tuesday to be exchanged. It is thought that Gen. Buell will arrange for the exemption of all surgeons from arrest hereafter.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.  
Advice received last night by train on the Pacific road, that the brigade of Gen. Davis was at Versailles, Missouri Co., Wednesday, proceeding, as conjectured, to join Gen. Prentiss at Lebanon. Gen. Palmer's brigade at Lamine is reported under marching orders for Kentucky. Gen. Sigel left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon. The balance of his division will follow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.  
The result of the examination recently instituted by the telegraph interest, shows that the number of messages transmitted over all the lines during the past year was 2,896,000, yielding a total revenue of \$1,622,000. The proposed increase in rate will impose three cents on each message a little over \$84,000 would be realized from that source, or five and a half per cent on the aggregate amount of business.

#### The Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.  
Flour receipts 5500 bbls, market 50 better with fair demand; sales 20,000 bbls at 5,55,55,65 for super western, 5,55,55,95 cents to medium extra western. Wheat receipts 2,275 bu., market advancing tendency, limited supply; sales at 1,31,1,35 Chicago spring.

ANOTHER CONFESSION FROM RICHMOND.—The following, from the Richmond Dispatch of Friday last, contains a curious confession concerning the presence of Union men in the rebel capital:

"There are men in all parts of the south, few in number, but dangerous in their pacific mischief, who ought, if permitted to remain in the country, be placed under the surveillance of a vigilant police, and when detected punished as their crimes deserve. It cannot be doubted that in this very city of Richmond there are instruments and allies of Lincoln, who neglect no opportunity to injure the southern cause, by giving valuable information to the enemy, and by such other means of mischief as are in their power. Cases have occurred over and over again in which the enemy has obtained knowledge of the plans of our government, which could not have been obtained except from persons actually in the employment of that government."

A horse fancier, visiting Montpellier, started out one morning to visit the famous statue of Ethan Allen. As the marble figure of the old general was pointed out, and his mistake appeared to him, he turned away with a look of great disappointment, saying, "Is that it? Only a man! I'd too bad; I thought it was the horse."

Saxe Vermon is famous for four staples, "men, women, maple sugar and horses," and that "the first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly sweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat."

TRUE PATRIOTISM.—Gen. Wadsworth has been in town but twice since September, and then only for an hour or two. We make refrain from mentioning the fact that neither he nor his son had taken from the government a cent of pay since they entered the service.—Wash. Cor. Tribune.

INDEED!—That malignant enemy of the Union, the Kingston (C. W.) News, says in its issue of Friday: "The federal spies which have been located at Quebec and Gaspe, under the title of American consuls, will very soon be permitted to return from whence they came."

FROM SOMERSET, KY.—The Louisville Journal says:

"We glean a few items of interest from our letters. Up to Saturday last our troops had buried two hundred and seventy-eight dead rebels on this side of the river. Upon their retreat they were followed, as far as heard from, twenty-five miles over the Tennessee line, and every day they left numbers of those who had died of their wounds on the route. They were found by the wayside through Wayne county, sometimes three to six in a heap, covered with blankets, and the entire road was strewn with guns, wagons, and equipments abandoned. Nearly seven hundred prisoners had been secured, and the number will be largely increased. It is supposed that three or four hundred confederates were drowned in the precipitate rush to the steamboat and coal barges on Sunday night.

Another most cheering incident resulting from this crushing defeat is the receipt of several communications from old subscribers, dated, joyously and exultingly, "At home again." "Home reached, thank God!" "Zolliecoffer's embargo broken," "At the old bedside," and, most touching of all, "With my wife and children." Zolliecoffer's defeat has opened the mails through Russell, Wayne, Pulaski and Clinton counties, and the orders are coming from all quarters, "Send us the Journal again." The spirit of all these letters shows that the proclamation issued two weeks before the battle, from Mill Springs, by the rebel ingrate son of a glorious soldier, General George B. Crittenden, has had no effect on the loyal masses in the valley of the Cumberland. They are as the mountains that surround their beautiful homes, and as free as the eagles that make their nests among the crags.

A DRUNKEN GOVERNOR.—The Richmond Examiner of the 23d inst., says a scene of indecency, drunken or sober, occurred in the house of delegates the day before, while that body was occupied with a question on the election of confederate senators, mortifying to the hundreds who witnessed it. It says:

"In the midst of the debate, John Letcher, governor of Virginia, came into the legislative chamber drunk, and sat on the steps leading to the speaker's chair for the full space of half an hour, with a cigar in his mouth, making himself a spectacle for the whole house, and a butt for the jokes of the gallery. The apparition occurred just as both parties seemed to be in a deadlock as to who would be senator. The occurrence might naturally have originated in a drunken imagination that a display so dramatically made at the nick of time might suggest a compromise to both parties, and inspire a sudden enthusiasm for John Letcher and his republican cigar. We can imagine no other explanation for the impertinence and indecency of John Letcher on the speaker's rostrum, displaying his cigar, and making himself such a spectacle to the assembled wisdom of Virginia."

THE SINS OF ENGLAND.—The outgivings in the London Times and other British journals, that we of the north, in our stone fleets, &c., are conducting a war against civilization, etc., provoke many a retort.—The World says:

"The dungeons of the Tower; the fleshless and grinning skulls, which, of old, formed the appropriate ornaments of Temple Bar; the bloody azules of Jeffreys; the execution of Oliver Cromwell; the massacre of Drogheda and Glencoe; the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife; our own war of the Revolution; the victims of the old Jersey prison ship; the Hindoo rebels, whose living bodies were rammed into mortars and fired into the air—all bear witness to the murderous revenge with which England visits rebellion against her authority. And this is the England which exhorts us to forgive our rebels and acknowledge the new Nabobism in our southern states in the interest of humanity and cotton!"

COTTON IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, ILL.—There will not be less than ten to fifteen hundred acres of cotton planted the coming season in this county. Very many of the farmers will put in from two to five acres. Cotton has been raised there already to a considerable extent in former years.—Prairie Farmer.

The bodies of Gen. F. K. Zolliecoffer and Lieut. Bailie Peyton, of the rebel army, who were slain in the late battle near Somerset, passed over the Lebanon Branch and Louisville and Nashville railroads yesterday, under a flag of truce, for Nashville, by way of Bowling Green. The remains of the distinguished dead were properly attended, the surgeon of Gen. Zolliecoffer's brigade, who was taken prisoner in the battle, being





Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Lake Defences.

The extensive fortifications recommended by the select committee in congress, to be erected at Mackinac, together with a military railroad connecting Lake Superior with Lake Michigan, and a ship canal from Chicago to the Illinois river, looks as if a little business might be transacted with England before long. The best thing that can be done in the shape of the military railroad is to connect it with the Chicago and Northwestern. Wisconsin would then take care of Lake Superior, summer and winter. But if located away up northeast on the peninsula, there would be no connection with the rest of the world in the winter, and until late in the spring.

The Coming War Tax.

An annual tax of \$273,000,000 is proposed, \$200,000,000 of which shall be for paying interest of loans and for a sinking fund, and the rest for the common expenses of government. The war expenditures are variously estimated at from one to two millions per day. The following is the proposed table for raising the sum of \$273,000,000:

1. A war tariff	\$65,000,000
2. A land tax	40,000,000
3. A tax on incomes	65,000,000
4. A tax on domestic manufactures	30,000,000
5. Duties on stamps	15,000,000
6. A tax on slaughter animals	17,000,000
7. A tobacco tax	16,000,000
8. A tax on domestic spirits	9,500,000
9. A tax on domestic beer	3,500,000
10. A luxury tax	10,000,000
11. A newspaper, periodical tax	2,500,000
12. A railroad tax	7,500,000
13. A tax on aliens	2,500,000

The Loyal Indians.

The announcement that Gen. Hunter is to command the expedition southward from Kansas, is distasteful to the loyal Indians who have suffered so much from the secessionists. They prefer Gen. Lane. The Chief Opotheyoholo makes the following protest:

PORT LEAVENWORTH, Jan. 23, 1863.  
To our Great Father, the President of the United States:  
FATHER: We are told by our friends that there is some doubt as to whether the Great War Chief, Gen. Lane, will command the expedition in our country. Our object in having this letter sent to you, is to beg that you be pleased to place in command of our expedition, as we believe no other warrior can place us in possession of our country again so effectually as he can.

Our people have heard of General Lane many seasons ago. They have now, with but a handful of warriors. He beat back the enemy when they were as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and restored peace and quiet to Kansas.

Our people have been told that he would come with an army to restore them to their homes, and to avenge the great wrongs they had suffered. It has made their hearts glad to hear it; they have suffered much; they have been driven from their homes in the dead of winter, when the earth was clothed in white; many of them have frozen to death, all of them have lost all they possessed.

There are now 6,000 women and children in Southern Kansas without tents, but scantily clothed, and exposed to all the horrors of a severe winter.

Our agents have done and are now doing all they can to relieve us, but we have comfortable homes in our own country and we wish to be restored to them.

Gen. Lane is our friend. His heart is big for the Indian. He will do more for us than any one else.

The hearts of our people will be sad if he does not come. They will follow him wherever he may lead. They will sweep the rebels before them like a terrible fire over the dry prairie.

We beg our Great Father and our Great War Chief, Gen. McClellan, that they will listen to the prayers of their children.

[Signed] OPOTHEYOHOLO, X  
Mark,  
Head Chief of Creek Nation.

ALUKTUSTENUK, X  
Mark,  
Head Chief of the Seminole Nation.

G. A. CUTTER,  
U. S. Agent for the Creek Indians.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The senate collapsed on Saturday morning—only thirteen members answering to their names; two short of a quorum. It adjourned nominally until this morning, but of course nothing will be done until to-morrow. As an excuse for this delinquency, the senators allege that the Assembly gives them nothing to do.

PAINTER'S SUPPER.—The printers of the 2d regiment celebrated Franklin's birthday by a supper, toasts, and other proceedings in camp on the Potomac. Twenty-five "practicals" were present, and addresses were made by Major Allen, Capt. McKee, Capt. La Fliche, Lieut. Wood, Sergeant Barry and Lieut. Col. Fairchild. Letters were read from Brig. Gen. King, and Chas. D. Robinson, editor of the Green Bay Advocate, and a member of General King's staff.

Mrs. Lippincott (better known as "Grace Greenwood") is delivering lectures at Toronto.

WESTON, Mo., Jan. 22, 1863.

Editors GAZETTE:—We were awakened this morning by the reveille for the first time, and after breakfast sallied forth to see what was up. Found the 13th forming in the principal street of the town preparatory to marching down to Leavenworth, at which place the command was ordered to report. I remained to go forward with the baggage, as usual, and in the meantime will see if I can pick up some items. Weston is situated on the Missouri river, in Platte county, 28 miles by the usually travelled road, but 35 miles by rail, below St. Joseph. It is the principal town, or city, rather, in the county, which is said to be the wealthiest in the state, with the exception of the county of St. Louis. It has, or rather, had a population of 3,500 souls, and was a lively, thriving, business place; but, alas, the foul fiend of secession blew upon it his maddening sirocco breath, and with some thousands of other towns throughout the states, it withered, is languishing, and if the cause is not soon removed, will die. This is the great bump growing region, for which the soil is better adapted, it is said, than that of any other district in the United States. Forty dollars is the net profit, I am told, upon an acre of hemp with a good crop. It is what is called a hard crop to raise, that is, it takes a "heap" of hard work to grow it and prepare it for market.

LEAVENWORTH.

About 12 o'clock our baggage loaded, we took up our line of march for this place, and such a train! I would that I could so describe it as to convey to your mind a true picture of the scene. These are government teams, six or eight mules to each wagon, guided with one line by a Jehu astride the rear wheel animal. These teams are a peculiar class, made up of half civilized Mexicans, trappers and half-bred, born on the frontier, and always keeping in advance of civilization. They are as little removed from the animals they drive, in point of intelligence and refinement, as it is possible to conceive. The unearthly noise made by the mules, and the no less discordant and semi-frenzied yells of the drivers, the apparently inextricable mixing up of wagons, donkeys, drivers and things generally; mules in every position, some down, with their heads where their tails should be, the leaders coming back instead of going ahead, some winding themselves around trees, and a spontaneous and energetic kicking all round, formed a scene that nothing less than "our special artist" can truly delineate. I give it up in despair and go on with my letter.

The last wagon of our train reached this place about 3 o'clock, P. M., and as our regiment is to be quartered here for the time being, the head quarters were fixed at the Market House, where we unloaded. The different companies are quartered in different places about the city—the precise locality you will find described in our regimental paper, a copy of which I send you.

This place has grown very perceptibly since my visit to it six years ago. From a village of 1,000 inhabitants it has now got to be a city of 10,000. Business is exceedingly lively at present, the town is full of troops, and money plenty. The people here think there was a good deal of humbug about the famine in 1860. Perhaps there was.

You will see by the report of the hospital steward that our boys stood the march well. They had some fun on the road of course. Between Quincy and Palmyra they captured two contrabands, put knapsacks on the backs and marched them to the lieutenant colonel. One of them was well pleased with the notion of going along with us, but the other hung his lip pretty bad. The boys put them through the tactics a while, when Col. Chapman, who had learned that they belonged to a widow lady ordered their release, whereupon they "skedaddled" right willingly.

Between St. Jo and Weston, the train was detained some time to take in water, the boys saw some men chopping and paid them a visit, when asked if they were Union men they shook their heads, and when told to harrak for the Union, declined; upon which the boys got their rifles, when they hurried for the Union right lustily. There are a great many contrabands in this state, and I am told that they are faithful and industrious; the notion that a negro went wrong unless he is compelled to do so by the lash, is wholly false.

A disgraceful thing occurred on our arrival here. As an officer was escorting a woman to prison, some of the 13th boys went in for a rescue. The colonel ordered them to their quarters, which I believe all obeyed but one man, a member of company G, Capt. Stevens, who refused, and used some very unbecoming language. He also attempted to throw a stone at the colonel, but was prevented from doing so and secured by the orderly. It created quite an excitement for a few minutes, but happily the colonel kept his temper, and on the arrest of the offender it subsided. Whisky was the cause. Another case of whiskyphobia occurred since we came here. One of Col. Jennison's officers whilst on a spree, riding like an angel through the city, was thrown from his horse, and severely, if not fatally injured. "O, whisky! if thou hadst no mine, I'd call thee devil!" It is the devil, and is playing the deuce with our army. It has destroyed more of our men than the enemy, and will double the cost of the war. I could write a string of obituary notices against it as long as your arm, and as strong as words could make it, and then not do the subject justice; but it would be of no avail. The foul fiend would only laugh, and his miserable victims be none the less numerous. What we have been sent down here for has not yet been satisfactorily settled, and probably cannot be until Jim Lane arrives. He is expected very soon and is looked for with a good deal of anxiety. The people here have every confidence in him and would be glad to see him in McClellan's place, in whom they have no confidence. Gen. Hunter also stands well and deservedly so, though his course towards

Fremont was not just the thing, in my estimation.

Opotheoholo has been in the city but I did not get a sight at him. He has been driven into Kansas with his band of Union Indians, who are in a destitute condition, some having already died of starvation. Food and reinforcements are to be sent him, which it is hoped, will enable him to drive the secessh from his country.

The weather is very warm and beautiful. Snow disappearing very fast.

Yours, &c., VOX.

LEAVENWORTH, Ka., Jan. 27, 1862.

Messrs. EDITORS:—Did you ever take up pen under the investigation of the "devil" for more "copy" with not the most remote idea of what to write? Of course you have; even thus it is with thy servant at this time, only more so. There is absolutely nothing to write about. The "reliable gentleman" has failed to connect; Madam Rumor is dumb; the latest news is old, cold, and stale; there is not an event, nor an incident to predicate a letter upon. What shall I do? For, am I not your regular correspondent? Am I not pledged to be punctual? Am I not bound, even as is the editor-in-chief, to write whether I have subject matter to write about or not? Of course I am; and submitting to the dire necessity, for want of facts will give you fancy. Instead of stern, stirring and thrilling realities, shall put you off with insubstantial notions, the stuff that dreams are made of. If I were given, however, to the immortal practice of betting, I'd go you a "saw-buck," or XX, green back, that this scrawl will go into the stove instead of the columns of the Gazette; and as it is, virtuous as I am, if you will lend me the money, I'll go you a V on it any how. But to my task.

First then, what is congress, what is the war department, what are our commanding generals about? "In the name of all the gods," I ask it. Standing as I do, almost at the base of the Rocky Mountains, and viewing the vast field of operations, from this to the head waters of the Potomac, nothing is seen but inaction, imbecility, and waste. If coming events cast their shadows before them; if the past is but the looking glass in which we see the future; then is the prospect most gloomy, the future made visible, hope crystallized into despair and the question of the result answered with most terrific distinctness. The nearer one approaches the seat of war, the less hopeful he becomes. The lack of pure patriotism, the jealousy, and the intriguing for preferment and promotions on the part of our officers, from highest to lowest, and the consequent immobility and demoralization of our armies is truly appalling. Vast amounts of precious treasure, precious blood, and still more precious time, is being wasted, seemingly, for naught. The expenditure of one million of money seems to only make the expenditure of another more necessary, and the addition of a dozen regiments only makes the demand for another dozen more imperative, the reason of which is most obvious. We give the enemy time; Bonaparte said the Austrians did not know the value of minutes; we don't seem to know the value of minutes.

Half our present force, moved forward with celerity and skill, on the first day of October last, would have been more effective than double its numbers, even if we move now; and if we remain inactive, as present signs indicate, until the ground settles and the roads become good in the spring, it will require a still further increase, and render the contest still more doubtful. "My people will not see; they do not understand," is as true now, if applied to the managers of this war, as when it was first penned. They appear to be "obsessed" by some strange hallucination," as Sir Percie Shanon bath it. Instead of exhibitions of large and disinterested patriotism, like Washington, they manifest nothing but meanness and peculation. Instead of striking hard, telling, vigorous blows, square from the shoulder, with a determination to put down the rebellion in the shortest time and at the least expense, they are jiddling away their time in all manner of circumlocutory proceedings; standing upon etiquette of priority and seniority, and adopting usually the inferiority, they seem to think the war hath no other object but their own promotion. Their energies are bound with red tape, and their patriotism bounded by their own egotism. They seem to take no thought of the enormous and crushing burthen being laid upon the people, nor of the almost infinite amount of suffering consequent upon the war.

How many brave sons have been laid upon the altar of patriotism by tender and loving mothers! How many heroic hearts have agonized, as fathers, sons, husbands, brothers and lovers have gallantly marshalled themselves under the dear old flag of our country, and marched boldly forth through dangers and to death in defence of the Union. "It is a sin, and a shame, and a damnation," to have the patriotism of these noble souls made mere merchandise of. To have the glorious cause for which such sacrifices are daily offered up, overshadowed by the whines and caprices of miscreants who use them as instruments for their avarice and ambition. May God's like and through the city, was thrown from his horse, and severely, if not fatally injured. "O, whisky! if thou hadst no mine, I'd call thee devil!" It is the devil, and is playing the deuce with our army. It has destroyed more of our men than the enemy, and will double the cost of the war. I could write a string of obituary notices against it as long as your arm, and as strong as words could make it, and then not do the subject justice; but it would be of no avail. The foul fiend would only laugh, and his miserable victims be none the less numerous. What we have been sent down here for has not yet been satisfactorily settled, and probably cannot be until Jim Lane arrives. He is expected very soon and is looked for with a good deal of anxiety. The people here have every confidence in him and would be glad to see him in McClellan's place, in whom they have no confidence. Gen. Hunter also stands well and deservedly so, though his course towards

Messrs. EDITORS:—I had intended before our regiment left Janesville, to return thanks on behalf of my company to certain ladies for kindnesses done us.

In the pressure of business attendants up-

on our preparations for departure, the matter was lost sight of, which must be my apology for rendering acknowledgements as late as a date.

Mrs. M. J. Stevens and Mrs. E. Valentine presented seventy or eighty neatly bound books of a very beautiful pattern, elegantly wrought, and of invaluable utility. Soldiers have the poorest clothes and are required to make them do the most service of any class of persons. So that a Sunday morning inspection does not occur when the uniforms had not to be overhauled the night before, and a stitch taken here or there. These little presents have already been a greater good to us than, perhaps, the kind donors anticipated they would be.

To them as well as to their fair coadjutors in their labor of love and pure patriotism, we would render this expression of our most sincere gratitude.

To Mrs. Dickson and Mrs. Burgess we are indebted for about twenty pairs of home-made woolen socks and a number of needle books. The socks especially were valuable at the particular time when presented, owing to the severity of the weather, and undoubtedly prevented some cases of sickness, as they were given, or directed, to those most in need. To the ladies mentioned, and generally, to all those friends who in the fullness of their hearts have remembered the soldier, we return our heart-felt thanks. ED. E. WOODMAN, Capt. Co. B, 13th Wis.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

SENATE.—Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, from the committee on pensions, reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the interior to strike from the pension rolls all names of persons who take up arms against the United States, or aid the rebels. The bill was passed.

The joint resolution in relation to the industrial exhibition at London, was taken up. The resolution appropriates \$35,000 for expenses of carrying out the former resolution.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, explained and defended the resolution.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, opposed the resolution.

The resolution was rejected. Yeas 17, nays 22.

Mr. Wilson, of Missouri, introduced a bill to secure the completion of the southern branch of the Pacific railroad. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Ten Eyck, of New Jersey, the bill to prohibit the Coolie trade by American citizens was taken up and passed.

The case of Mr. Bright was taken up. Mr. Foster made a report from the committee of conference on the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, which was concurred in. So the bill stands passed.

Bright's case was continued.

Mr. Bright replied to Mr. Wilmot and others. He said there never had been a proposition of peace for seventeen years he had not voted for; and there never had been any political issue he had not voted against.

House.—It was resolved that the secretary of war inform the house of the number of regimental bands employed in the service, and if their services can be dispensed with.

The committee on commerce was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law prohibiting the exportation of oak timber.

The treasury note bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Sargeant, of California, spoke in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad and telegraph.

Adjourned till Monday.

SAIRO, Jan. 31.

Capt. Constable, commander of the mortar boats, returned from Pittsburgh this morning. Twelve of the 13th light mortar, with mortar-beds and ammunition, were shipped before he left, via Chicago. The shells arrived this morning.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.

There is a "big scare" among the secessionists here, occasioned by a report that General Halleck had telegraphed to the secretary of war, asking permission to send away during the war about five hundred of the most noisy and troublesome secessh of this city, and the reply was "five thousand, if necessary."

New York, Jan. 31.

There is a better demand for 10 and 20 cent treasury notes, and at 2 per cent discount there are numerous buyers. It is supposed that Mr. Chase has concluded to issue no more to contractors at present. The quotations at the broker's board is 97 3/8, but no distinction is made between endorsed and clear notes.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

New York, Feb. 3.

Tribune's special states that letters continue to be received from eminent bankers favoring the legal tender bill.

There is no reason to believe that Gen. Butler was assured, before he left Washington, that he should have a major general's commission as well as the title. He will land several brigades at a point on the southern coast not yet occupied by Union soldiers, the capture of which will be more important than any yet made. Sec'y Stanton insisted that Butler should have the rank of major general. It will probably be successful.

Herald's despatch.—The select committee on the defenses and fortifications of the great lakes and rivers are prepared to make a report. They will recommend the erection of such fortifications at Mackinac as will make it the Gibraltar, as it is really the key of our western frontier. Their report will provide also for the establishment of a naval depot and national armory upon Lake Michigan, probably at or near Chicago, and that preparations be immediately made for the accumulation of the necessary arms and munitions, to arm the whole of the American vessels engaged in the commerce of the northern lakes. It is estimated that there are in this trade 1,200 American vessels to 30 British, and 10,000 American sailors to 3,000 British. It is represented by the committee that the majority of the population of the loyal states west of the Alleghany mountains, that the line of lake coast exceeds that of our length of our Atlantic coast, and that our

commerce on the lakes is greater than our whole foreign trade. To complete the defenses and render communication with all parts of the north-west secure from interruption by a foreign foe, it will also be necessary that a military railroad shall be immediately constructed from the mouth of the Menomonee or Point aux Barques on Lake Michigan to Marquette on Lake Superior, and that a ship canal shall be built from Chicago to the Mississippi river. It is said that these recommendations have the approval of Gen. McClellan. The report will probably be made on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.

It is known that a number of southern secessionists are in Canada, whose business it is to collect money from sympathizing friends to forward and receive dispatches from Europe, and place them in such secret councils that they may reach their ultimate destination. It is not likely that such proceedings will be much longer continued.

Lieut. Col. Sir P. Windham, late commanding the 2d brigade in the Italian army, has been appointed colonel of the Michigan regiment of lancers.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

MADISON, Feb. 3.

At an early hour this morning the house of J. M. Courtney, Esq., situated about four miles from this place, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated between \$30,000 and \$40,000, on which there is an insurance of about \$10,000. The origin of the fire is unknown, but supposed to be accidental. Mr. Courtney and family succeeded in escaping from the house, but were unable to save anything. Included in the loss was a large amount of Missouri bonds.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 2.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island to-day, but it brought back no passengers or papers. The crew of rebel boat reported that heavy firing had been heard at Norfolk during the past two days.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

So vast an army has been marshaled in this district that no proper arrangements have been made for even a decent interment of those who die in our hospitals. This matter is under consideration, and will receive the immediate attention of congress.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.

Special to Tribune from Cairo.—The Memphis Appeal, writing from Columbia, Texas, January 25th, says: A barque and schooner, belonging to the federals, came near our coast, when they were fired on by our forces; both vessels returned the fire. We fired 10 guns, they 22, mostly shells, and the result, seemingly disabled or satisfied they could not win.

TOLDO, Feb. 3.

Lieut. Waterman, U. S. A., stopping at the Oliver House in this city, shot himself, February 1st. Supposed to be mortally wounded.

TIPPOO, Mo., Feb. 2.

The division under Gen. Davis has been much retarded by bad roads and swollen streams. Wagons and artillery have sunk axle deep. The Big Gravel, a stream ordinarily unimportant, was swollen beyond its banks, and forced two days in crossing. A short sharp frost on Thursday night, the roads now support trains, and if unimpeded by further obstructions, the column will advance rapidly.

Gen. Prentiss with his command is advancing on Lebanon, to combine with the forces under Gen. Davis.

Prices, though so fearfully menaced, shows no signs of falling back, and from present appearance seems determined to give little. Should he retain his position, within two weeks Springfield will be the choice of another bloody contest, such as has made that devoted place famous in the history of the war in Missouri.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.

Capt. H. M. Fagg, of Nashville, a member of Zollicoffer's staff, who was wounded near Somerset, is dead. Major Cliff, surgeon of Zollicoffer's brigade, taken prisoner at Somerset, is here, and will be sent to Bowling Green on Tuesday to be exchanged. It is thought that Gen. Buell will arrange for the exemption of all surgeons from arrest hereafter.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.

Advices received last night from train on the Pacific road, state that the brigade of Gen. Davis was at Versailles, Morgan Co., Wednesday, proceeding, as conjectured, to join Gen. Prentiss at Lebanon. Gen. Palmer's brigade at Laramie is reported under marching orders for Kentucky. Gen. Sigel left Rolla yesterday for Lebanon. The balance of his division will follow.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The result of the examination recently instituted by the telegraph interest, shows that the number of messages transmitted over all the lines during the past year was 2,800,000, yielding a total revenue of \$1,522,000. Should congress, in the next tax bill, impose three cents on each message a little over \$34,000 would be realized from that source, or five and a half per cent on the aggregate amount of business.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3.

Flour receipts 5500 bbls, market 60c better with fair demand; sales 20,000 bbls at 55 1/2 to 56 1/2 for super western, 5 3/4 to 5 1/2 for medium extra western. Wheat receipts 2,275 bbls, market advancing ten cents; limited supply; sales at 1 3/4 to 1 1/2 Chicago spring.

ANOTHER CONFESSION FROM RICHMOND.

The following, from the Richmond Dispatch, contains a curious confession concerning the presence of Union men in the rebel capital:

"There are men in all parts of the south, few in number, but dangerous in their capacities of mischief, who ought, if permitted to remain in the country, be placed under the surveillance of a vigilant police, and when detected punished as their crimes deserve. It cannot be doubted that in this very city of Richmond there are instruments and allies of Lincoln, who neglect no opportunity to injure the southern cause, by giving valuable information to the enemy, and by such other means of mischief as may be devised."

It is to be regretted that the confession occurred over and over again in which the enemy has obtained knowledge of the plans of our government, which could not have been obtained except from persons actually in the employment of that government.

A horse fancier, visiting Montpellier, started out one morning to visit the famous statue of Ethan Allen. As the marble figure of the old general was pointed out, and his mistake appeared to him, he turned away with a look of great disappointment, saying, "I thought it only a man! It's too bad; I thought it was the horse."

Saxe says Vermont is famous for four staples, "men, women, maple sugar and horses," and that "the first are strong, the last are fleet, the second and third are exceedingly sweet, and all are uncommonly hard to beat."

TRUCK PATRIOTISM.—Gen. Wadsworth has been in town twice, since September, and then only for an hour or two. We cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that neither he nor his son has taken from the government a cent of pay since they entered the service.—Wash. Cor. Tribune.

INDEPENDENT.—The malignant enemy of the Union, the Kingston (Ct.) News, says in its issue of Friday: "The federal army, which have been located at Quebec and Gaspe, under the title of American consuls, will very soon be permitted to return from whence they came."

FROM SOMERSET, Ky.—The Louisville Journal says:

"We glean a few items of interest from our letters. Up to Saturday last our troops had buried two hundred and seventy-eight dead rebels on this side of the river. Upon their retreat they were followed, as far as heard from, twenty-five miles over the Tennessee line, and every day they left numbers of those who had died of their wounds on the route. They were found by the way-side through Wayne county, sometimes three to six in a heap, covered with blankets, and the entire road was strewn with guns, wagons, and equipments abandoned. Nearly seven hundred prisoners had been secured, and the number will be largely increased. It is supposed that three or four hundred confederates were drowned in the precipitate rush to the steamboat and coal barges on Sunday night.

Another most cheering incident resulting from this crushing defeat is the receipt of several communications from old subscribers, dated, joyously and enthusiastically, "At home again." "Home reached, thank God!" "Zollicoffer's embargo broken." "At the old fireside," and most touching of all, "With my wife and children." Zollicoffer's defeat has opened the route through Russell, Wayne, Pulaski and Clinton counties, and the orders are coming from all quarters, "Send us the Journal again." The spirit of all these letters shows that the proclamation issued two weeks before the battle, from Mill Springs, by the rebel "legate son of a glorious sire," General George B. Crittenden, has had no effect on the loyal masses in the valley of the Cumberland. They are the mountaineers that surround their beautiful homes, and as free as the eagles that make their nests among the crags.

A DRUNKEN GOVERNOR.—The Richmond Examiner of the 23d inst., says a scene of indecency, drunken or sober, occurred in the house of delegates the day before, while that body was occupied with the question of the election of confederate senators, notifying to the hundreds who witnessed it. It was:

"In the midst of the debate, John Letcher, governor of Virginia, came into the legislative chamber drunk, and sat on the steps leading to the speaker's chair for the full space of half an hour, with a cigar in his mouth, making himself a spectacle for the whole house, and a butt for the jokes of the gallery. The apparition occurred just as both parties seemed to be in a deadlock as to who would be senator. The occurrence might naturally have originated in a drunken imagination, that a display so dramatically made at the nick of time might suggest a compromise to both parties, and inspire a sudden enthusiasm for John Letcher and his republican cigar. We can imagine no other explanation for the impertinence and indecency of John Letcher on the speaker's rostrum, displaying his cigar, and making himself such a spectacle to the assembled wisdom of Virginia."

THE SINS OF ENGLAND.—The outgivings in the London Times and other British journals, that we of the north, in our stone fleets, &c., are conducting a war against civilization, etc., provoke many a retort.—The World says:

"The dungeons of the Tower; the fleshless and grinning skulls, which, of old, formed the appropriate ornaments of Temple Bar; the bloody aztecs of Jeffreys; the racks and Glencoe; the Indian tomahawk and scalping knife employed in our war of the Revolution; the victims of the old Jersey prison ship; the Hindoo rebels, whose living bodies were rammed into mortars and fired into the air—all bear witness to the murderous revenge with which England visits rebellion against her authority. And this is the England which exhorts us to forgive our rebels and acknowledge the new Dahomey in our southern states in the interest of humanity and cotton!"

COTTON IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, ILL.—There will not be less than ten to fifteen hundred acres of cotton planted the coming season in this county. Very many of the farmers will put in from two to five acres. Cotton has been raised there already to a considerable extent in former years.—Tribune Farmer.

The bodies of Gen. F. K. Zollicoffer and Lieut. Baile Peyton, of the rebel army, who were slain in the late battle near Somerset, passed over the Lebanon Branch and Louisville and Nashville railroads yesterday, under a flag of truce, for Nashville, by way of Bowling Green. The remains of the distinguished dead were properly attended, the surgeon of Gen. Zollicoffer's brigade, who was taken prisoner in the battle, being of the party.—Louisville Journal.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, the senior Union General engaged in the late battle, is a native of Virginia, and is one of those loyal officers in the regular army from the seceded states who resisted the machinations of the rebels. He graduated at West Point in 1835, with the







LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Table with 3 columns: Mail, Arrive, Depart. Rows include Chicago, Milwaukee, Green Bay, etc.

Shipments of Flour and Wheat.

The following is a comparative exhibit of the shipments of flour and wheat from Wisconsin lake ports for the past two years...

Shipments of Flour and Wheat from Wisconsin Lake Ports for Two Years.

Table with 3 columns: Flour, Wheat, Total. Rows for 1881 and 1882.

Reducing flour to bushels, the shipments of wheat from the above ports during the year compares as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Port, Shipments. Rows for Milwaukee, Racine, Green Bay, etc.

Total shipments, 1881...18,766,636.

A portion of this wheat came across the state from northern Iowa and Minnesota, but an amount sufficient to balance this, not included in the above, was shipped from this city, and other places in Wisconsin by railroad, so that it may be safely estimated that the wheat export of Wisconsin for 1881, exceeded 18,000,000 bushels.

Lecture at the Baptist Church.—Rev. Dr. Kerr will lecture in the Baptist church on Friday evening next.

Masses, Editors:—In your issue of Jan. 24th, I noticed my name on the list of farm mortgagors. There is a slight mistake somewhere, as I was one of the first who foresaw the trap and recovered my mortgage. I have now in my possession the canceled note and mortgage. Will you please make the correction, and oblige, HARLOW SYLVESTER.

WASHINGTON ENGINE COMPANY No. 3.—The regular monthly meeting of this company will be held at their house, Monday evening, February 3d.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

A CITY TO BE SOLD AT SHERIFF'S SALE.—The city of London, Canada West, is to be sold at sheriff's sale. The indebtedness which renders this proceeding necessary arose from the aid extended by London to the London and Port Stanley railway.

MINNESOTA.—The legislature of Minnesota has passed a joint resolution requesting the governor to notify the general government that the state had assumed the collection of the federal war tax.

The entire debt of the state of Indiana amounts to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars.

There were twelve hundred sick soldiers in the hospitals at Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown on the 17th inst.

The city council of Baltimore have passed a resolution ordering all dialyct teachers in the public schools of that city to be dismissed, and Union teachers put in their places.

Michlet, the French author, says: "England was always a mystery to me until I visited it. I found it a great sand bank enveloped in fog. The fog, the grass, the grass fed the sheep, and the sheep fed the men."

An office has been opened at Washington for embalming the dead. The system is that of the celebrated Sarquet of Paris—by an injection of a powerful antiseptic fluid, which soon hardens the tissues to a marble like substance, and perfectly preserves the color and features, and keeps the body free from all offensive odor.

The postal receipts for letters carried during the last quarter of 1881 were nearly as great as for the year before the rebellion, while the cost of transportation is three million dollars less.

Lieut. Sheldon, bearer of dispatches from the Burnside expedition, states that the published accounts of the disasters to the fleet by the storm are much exaggerated.

A stringent order has been issued prohibiting the transportation of spirituous or malt liquors across the Potomac at Washington, even to officers of the highest grade.

The rebels have refused to receive two thousand suits of clothing sent to prisoners, because not addressed to the Confederate government.

The Great Eastern.—The grand mogul of sailing craft—is to be converted into a bath-house, or floating hospital. It has died of plethoria, or what Carlyle styles a kind of "toomuchness."

Removal.—The office of Drs. R. B. Treat and A. S. Jones is removed to Jackson and Smith's new block, corner of Main and Milwaukee streets.

"As for sleeping on a picket," said Mrs. Partington to the three monthly volunteers, who had dropped in to see her, "I don't see how they can do it without hurting 'em. Sleeping on a post would be a good deal more sensible, unless there's a nail in it, which might be prejudicial to the uniform. Every one to his taste, and such things as where a man shall sleep is at his own auction."

Frequent Adjournments of the Legislature a Blessing.

We did not think any palliation could be found for the shiffling done at Madison, but our correspondent has succeeded in proving that their frequent adjournments are, after all, an advantage to the state. It has been said that there is "good in everything," but we have often doubted the proposition. Since, however, railroad passes to members of the legislature have been shown to be "blessings in disguise" to our tax-ridden state, we shall never again question that sweets can be extracted from the most unpromising material.

Enthusiastic Gazette:—Great surprise has been felt and expressed at the unmeasured censure you bestow upon the legislature for their habitual practice of adjournments that, in effect, leave them in session, engaged in the business of the state, but two days in the week out of seven.

Instead of making complaint for this, we should all find it in cause for sincere and devout congratulation that the state is saved the infliction of at least four days' legislation in a week, for all will concede that two days of their legislation is as much as any people, however long-suffering, ought to bear. It may be that the motive for this practice cannot be justified to the conscience of those who, like you, think pay for seven days ought not to be taken when only two days' services are rendered; but, then, we must not forget what calamities the state escapes, and how much money is saved by paying the legislature for doing nothing. Though not wholly inexpensive, they are comparatively harmless when not in session; and so long as members are satisfied to dead-head it on railroads and travel back and forth from the capital to their respective residences at the expense of railroad companies, and not at the expense of the state, and so long as the city authorities of Madison shall be willing to tolerate the presence of idlers and loungers with no ostensible business in their midst, without putting in force the vagrant act against members at the expense of the state—so long no complaint should be made at frequent and very long adjournments; for, on the score of economy as well as exemptions from numerous evils that would follow their heavy efforts, there is much to be thankful for and much to favor. Labor and light effort, though pay for full service be taken. Instead, then, of finding cause of complaint that they adjourn from Friday to Tuesday, rejoice to find in it encouragement to hope that they will, at an early day, adopt the practice of adjourning from Friday morning to Friday morning, and soon afterwards forget, altogether, to meet, even though their pay shall go on, and they continue to draw postage stamps as usual.

For the Daily Gazette.

Have We No Buried Tolls?

"North the rock still, where the forest sea—  
Laves the sacred Grail's shore,  
Who by moonlight and star, and the land to free  
From the heavy hands of war,  
Breathed a solemn vow, on the Lucerne strand,  
While with hands upraised, this patriot band,  
Broke the Austrian tyrant's power.  
Not a drier spot was bathed in blood,  
On either bank of the holy Grail wood,  
Yet the Swiss were slaves no more.

Now together lie, where so on they stood,  
Their guardians of the hills;  
With the Grail's blood, the branches of Grail's wood  
Signs a dirge, and the merrily murmuring flood  
Sings a dirge with the caverned hills.  
But their sleep all at once on their rocky bed,  
Not disturbed by the sound of the glacier's tread,  
Though its falling their cavern thrills.  
And they hear not the mountain eagle's cry,  
Nor the hunter's horn, though it soundeth high,  
Till its echo the valley fills.

But should ever the trumpet of war be heard,  
The sweet life of the legend beside,  
Or where among his peaks, the royal bird  
Of the crown-crowned Alps, his nest has allied,  
The Swiss peasant will tell you with pride,  
With his spear in their hands, these warriors brave,  
With his hand will strike from their rocky grave,  
And to conquest around the valley men go,  
And the word, "I stand by," shall be joined with gore,  
For the sons of the Alps shall be slaves no more,  
Whatever may be the toll.

Has Columbia's soil no patriot's grave?  
Intombs are no guardian Toll!  
Have her armies of millions no leaders brave,  
That they have not their national honor to save,  
The three hundred to quell?  
Are the men who have piloted and honored most,  
Above their children until for their post,  
And ready their country to sell?  
Still the home of the patriot be answered and torn,  
By the men who have bled and bled with scorn,  
While they say with complacency, it well?  
Is the only enchanter whom Milton once found  
Sitting forth by the gates of hell?  
With her key of the pit, and each yelping hound,  
Still to practice her art, on Success's ground,  
Content with her subjects to dwell?  
Or reigns she who never the white man for gain,  
Low stooping, the dark man, blind fast by his chain,  
While she circles the links round his own bending brain?  
Are our leaders all bound by her spells?  
Is there nothing this world than death's bondage can burst?

The watery wakes Melchisedek, and Werner, and Funt,  
Oh! have we no buried Tolls?

Wool.—The export of wool from this state during the past year was about a million and a half pounds. It is evident that our farmers do not pay sufficient attention to this branch of business. A portion of the surplus coarse grains should be fed to sheep, and not so much of it, as is now the practice, to hogs and cattle. "It has been found by experience that the fertility of wheat lands can be best kept up by flocks of sheep, and as wheat will always be our main agricultural export, the attention of the farming community should be directed to the raising of wool, as a profitable and a great addition to every farm in Wisconsin.

The Telegraphian Censorship.—The dispatches which have been supervised at the telegraph office here by the government censor were all laid before the house judiciary committee this morning. In bulk they made a good wagon load. Further examinations were made of reporters and telegraphers. It is a singular fact that Henry May, of Baltimore, who is upon the committee, is the particular friend of all witnesses who find any difficulty in delivering straightforward testimony. Two or three months ago he was an inmate of Fort Lafayette, but is now considered fit to participate in the business of secret committee of the house.—*Watch, Cor. N. Y. Post, Jan. 24.*

COMMERCIAL.

Janessville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janessville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE were light today and prices unchanged. We contain yesterday's figures: WHEAT—white winter 65¢; good to choice milling spring 65¢; shipping grades 65¢. CORN—good to choice at 10¢; per 60 lbs. shelled and 10¢ per 72 lbs. ear. OATS—dull at 10¢ per bushel. RYE—dull at 10¢ per bushel. BARLEY—dull at 10¢ per bushel. TIMOTHY—dull at 10¢ per bushel. POTATOES—new 12¢ per bushel. BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ per lb. choice roll. EGGS—scarcely at 10¢ per dozen. WHEAT—dull at 10¢ per bushel. CORN—dull at 10¢ per bushel. OATS—dull at 10¢ per bushel. RYE—dull at 10¢ per bushel. BARLEY—dull at 10¢ per bushel. TIMOTHY—dull at 10¢ per bushel. POTATOES—new 12¢ per bushel. BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ per lb. choice roll. EGGS—scarcely at 10¢ per dozen. WHEAT—dull at 10¢ per bushel. CORN—dull at 10¢ per bushel. OATS—dull at 10¢ per bushel. RYE—dull at 10¢ per bushel. BARLEY—dull at 10¢ per bushel. TIMOTHY—dull at 10¢ per bushel. POTATOES—new 12¢ per bushel. BUTTER—plenty at 10¢ per lb. choice roll. 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